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which 423 cases (373 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay; 198 cases (175 deaths) in Karachi; 226 cases (198 deaths) in Jamnagar, and 69 cases (45 deaths) in Veraval.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended April 23, 440 persons died of plague and 102 persons died of cholera.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 6, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage inspected.
May 31	Belize	17			
31	Olympia	41	1		2
31	J. H. Masters	13			

The steamship *Olympia* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Case of plague in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, June 16, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Case plague June 10; infected rats in different locality.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 11, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial, mild type; also dysentery in mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 5	Managua	16	3	0	9
6	Origen	24	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 7, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 2	Olympia	41	6	1	0
4	Helen	21	0	0	0
5	España	14	0	0	0
7	Gyller	14	0	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during week, 2.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Shipment of goats' hair—Mortality from plague and smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, May 21, as follows:

Under date of May 18, 1904, sanitary certificate No. 53 (consular invoice No. 140, of 1904) was granted to a shipment of 35 bales of goats' hair, sent by M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., of Bombay, and consigned to Howe & Trunkett, of Boston, Mass.

As reported in my letter of April 29, 1904, I personally inspected the method by which the goats' hair was removed from the skins by a process of soaking in a vat of lime and water, and also saw the actual shipment of hair to be sent and found it to be so saturated with lime dust as to make it seem quite reasonable that infection could not be carried by the cargo.

Mortality of Bombay City for the week ended May 17, 1904.

	Week ended May 17, 1904.	Previous week.
Plague attacks.....	258	363
Plague deaths.....	243	324
Plague mortality rate.....	16.28	21.71
Smallpox deaths.....	21	25
Cholera deaths.....	0	0
Total deaths.....	712	842
Total mortality.....	47.71	56.42

No typhus fever.

Plague a soil infection, by Capt. E. F. G. Tucker.

[Abstract of a paper read in Bombay before the Medical Society.]

Although much is known of the character and toxic products of the bacillus pestis, very little is known of it as a saprophyte in nature. Even in laboratory cultures it is polymorphic, and the question arising is whether these involution forms, so easily produced, represent forms under which the bacillus may remain latent or nonvirulent for long periods in houses, clothing, some host other than man and rodents, or the soil.

Changes of temperature can not be the essential features in determining the onset of an epidemic. For although in Bombay there is an exacerbation of the disease between January and April of each year, with a great reduction in its mortality when the hot weather comes on, nevertheless in Poona, only 120 miles away, the epidemic recurs eight or nine months after the subsidence of the previous epidemic, and at no particular season of the year.

There must, therefore, be local causes at work, more than over-